

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.  
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BENJAMIN HANFORD,  
of New York.

## A CALL TO ACTION!

TO THE SOCIALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1904.

Comrades: On the eve of battle the National Committee of the Socialist party sends greetings to all comrades.

**THE OPPORTUNITY OF A CENTURY HAS COME TO THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.** The field is clear before us and for the first time the enemies of labor and progress are aligned so that the working class can be arrayed in solid phalanx before them. The hour has come to rally the Socialist hosts for decisive action.

The Republican and Democratic parties have both adopted platforms and nominated candidates avowing the same devotion to the same capitalist interests.

Theodore Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker, Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan, David B. Hill and Benjamin Tillman, Gold Standard and Free Trade, Imperialism and Income Tax, are now in the same boat and headed for the same port.

The most powerful magnifying glass could reveal no difference between the trust-ridden Republican and Democratic parties. They are both rank with venality and honey-combed with corruption. As the tools of capitalist power they are used for the foulest functions and the stench that rises from them smells to heaven.

Face to face with these hosts of darkness stands the Socialist party in class conscious array, its members solidified and unconquerable, their eyes blazing defiance and their revolutionary banner flashing in the sunlight.

These contending hosts will soon be battling for supremacy. In the presence of this historic spectacle only hypocrites talk of peace and only cowards propose compromise.

**THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE AND THERE CAN BE NO PEACE UNTIL THE CAPITALIST TYRANNY IS WIPED OUT FOREVER AND THE FLAG OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM FLOATS TRIUMPHANT OVER AN EMANCIPATED WORKING CLASS.**

The bottle of the ballots must prove us more worthy of the foe's steel. Three months yet remain for preparation. Not an hour must be lost. Not a minute wasted. Old and young must again give proof of their unwavering devotion to the great cause.

**SOUND THE SOCIALIST SLOGAN FAR AND WIDE: DOWN WITH CAPITALIST TYRANNY AND WAGE SLAVERY AND UP WITH THE WORKING CLASS!**

Spread the literature in every village and hamlet, every town and city. Proclaim the revolutionary doctrine from every house-top.

Let the Socialist message reach every hearthstone and every fireside. Every worker seeking a way out of bondage, or toiling ignorant and contented for an arrogant master, must be reached and quickened by the glorious gospel of real emancipation.

This can only be accomplished through your action at this vital hour. Mighty possibilities as well as the gravest dangers await us in this campaign.

The working class, some in despair and others in hope, have been driven from their old political affiliations by the lash of capitalism.

The ruling class drunk with their long lease of power, have taken full advantage of it to whip their victims into sullen submission to their rule. Stung and goaded to revolt the workers look forward to a means for speedy redress of their wrongs.

**SHALL THEIR ASPIRATIONS BE GUIDED INTO PEACEFUL REVOLUTIONARY CHANNELS THROUGH THE SOCIALIST BALLOT OR SHALL IT BE TURNED TO THEIR OWN UNDOING THROUGH THE MORASS OF "REFORM" OR PETTY INSURRECTION?**

Shall the victims of capitalist oppression and outrage hear and read our message of class conscious political action or shall they again be herded in dull acquiescence into the political camps of their exploiters because we failed to grasp the opportunity? You and you alone can determine that.

The speakers are abundant and able writers are ready with their service, but you alone can determine whether both shall be heard and heeded. Funds are needed for this and you must supply it. A dollar this year is worth ten next year.

We can profit by the blunders of capitalist rule before November, but after that comes four more years of oppression and outrage with the possibility of the workers being unable to use the ballot in some states.

**THE CLASS CONSCIOUS VANGUARD OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION MUST STRIKE NOW!**

We therefore call upon you to contribute generously to the National Campaign Fund.

We must have at least \$50,000 to make use of the great opportunity awaiting us. Surely the 30,000 party members throughout the country can furnish that sum within the next three months.

Every sympathizer should be asked to contribute to this momentous campaign against capitalism. **THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS THE PARTY OF THE WORKERS AND MUST RECEIVE ITS SUPPORT FROM THE WORKERS, EVEN AS THE CAPITALIST PARTIES RECEIVE THEIR SUPPORT FROM THE CAPITALISTS.**

Comrades all! Do not let the battle lag for the sake of a few dollars which may mean so much to the cause! Do not let an unequalled opportunity slip by when it can be turned to a noble purpose. **THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD MUST BE AWAKENED!**

In this crisis comrades everywhere must enlist with all the energy, determination and resources at their command. **WHEN THE BALLOTS ARE COUNTED IN NOVEMBER THE WORLD MUST BE MADE TO KNOW THAT THE SOCIALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE PLACED THEMSELVES IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE EVER-SWELLING ARMY OF WORKERS MARCHING TO THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.**

Fraternalty yours, for the Social Revolution.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY,  
BY WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

Campaign Fund lists sent to any address upon application. Contributions will be received through the various state secretaries who will remit in turn to the National Secretary. Acknowledgment of receipts made through the Socialist press.

## THE VANGUARD AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

The July issue of the Vanguard and Social-Democratic Herald will be issued from the same office.

"The Vanguard will be enlarged and improved in many ways, retaining its present character and effectiveness, standing for social conscience, social justice and the Co-operative Commonwealth. For Socialist propaganda it will be more valuable than ever. Already we have arranged for a number of special editions with considerable increase in the number of pages. The price will remain 50 cents a year.

"The Social-Democratic Herald is by far the best of our Socialist weeklies. It is ably edited by Alderman Frederic Heath of Milwaukee, and comes from the field where the battle waxes hottest. Each week it

Before he got into Gompers' cabinet, Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago, the ruling spirit of the International Woodworkers' Union, used to make the claim that he was a Socialist. But he has seen light since then! The light of the times that he could not luxuriate round the throne of Gompers unless he was reactionary and anarchistic in trend, is the kind of "light" that we have reference to, and so Mr. Kidd threw off his mask, or his "self-deception," whichever you will, and set his cap for a long stay at the steps of the throne aforesaid. Some affected to be surprised at his seeming flop, but others simply found that they had read his character aright in the first place. They remembered the big woodworkers' strike at Oakbrook, Wis., where Mr. Kidd was clearly a party to the turning of the strikers over to the Democratic party on election day, much the same sort of miserable tactics as is being planned at the present time in Colorado. In the current issue of the International Woodworker, of which Mr. Kidd is the editor, Socialism comes in for a raking over, and the editor is particularly distressed at the resolutions on Colorado passed by the recent convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Those resolutions stated that all lovers of liberty must unite for the cause of humanity, justice and freedom at the ballot box, or they would have to unite on the battlefield, a self-evident fact that anyone who watches the trend of the times will not gainsay. Mr. Kidd is pained because the resolutions are Socialistic, and says it never occurs to the Socialists that the strike may settle such a question, that is, a big strike. And he hastens to add this piece of editorial misrepresentation: "According to the resolutions there is only the alternative of the strike left, for the people of Colorado have been to the ballot box and failed to gain their ends—the eight hour day for miners. The strike has been the result of that failure." Is Mr. Kidd dealing honestly with his readers when he writes such nonsense? Isn't he insulting the intelligence of the Woodworkers when he writes things that are not so and thinks them stupid enough to swallow it all? We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Kidd knows well enough that it was just because the working people tossed their voting rights into the laps of the capitalists that they brought upon themselves the present trouble. It is true that they used the ballot in their own

The profit wolves of Chicago have found a new way to enslave little children and still hold their heads high among the "leading" citizens. They now have the children do the work at home. The enforcement of a child labor law drove a thousand of the children out of the factories, but this move of the capitalists simply makes matters worse, for the children who have to work usually live in unsanitary homes, compared to which the factories are much more conducive to health.

Theodore Denker, said to be the last of the infamous twelve who sent the Chicago Anarchists to death in defiance of justice and the evidence and at the beck of Judge Gary, the American Jeffries, is dead. The horror of the judicial murder in which he took part haunted the balance of his life and he was for years confined in the insane asylum at Elgin, Ills. Gary, the monster, still deals out "justice," to capitalism's victims.

In England, under an hereditary monarchy, the people have a government parcel post which for a much less rate that they could get from a private express company carries their packages the same as their letters. In America, under a wealth monarchy, the wealth interests have so fortified the privileges of the express companies that the government does not dare to establish a parcels post in connection with its postal system. And in England the parcels post privilege has just been extended in order that farmers on rural delivery routes may get the advantage of it. Not having a "government of the people" England can do such things!

The Countess of Warwick was imperturbed by the British Social Service Institute to make common cause with it, and from her reply we select the following, as showing her undoubted clearness of vision:

"The experience and thought of some years have brought me to the very definite conclusions: 1. That the disinherited must work out their own salvation. 2. That they can do this only by combination. 3. That if the full meaning and possibilities of combination are to be realized by the workers, we must begin with the children, and bring within the reach of all the best educational opportunities. Such, then, being my convictions, I find coming to my hand much more work than, with other duties, I have ability to cope with, in joining with those who, with a self-sacrifice that is Christian in the highest sense, are working to build up the great labor movement, which is slowly, but surely, bringing a message of hope to the victims of an unjust social system." The words of the countess ought to be brought to the attention of some well-meaning reformers we could name in this country. They need the message badly.

## MEEK-AND-LOWLINESS UP TO DATE!

"Woe unto you that are rich."—Jesus.  
"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth."—Matt. vi, 19.

"And Jesus said unto him, The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head."—Matt. viii, 20.

**NOW READ THIS!**  
"In the party where His Grace Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Lord Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand, Monsignore Duffy of Brooklyn, Very Rev. Vossart of Kentucky, and Father T. J. MacLaughlin of Spring Lake. The cardinal arrived on a SPECIAL TRAIN from Baltimore this noon, and together with Archbishop Redwood, will remain the guest of Marquis Martin Moloney over Sunday."—Press despatch from Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 3.

## HOW THE TIMES HAVE CHANGED!

### Political Grafting by Professional Labor Fakirs.

An authorized interview by Eugene V. Debs on labor fakirs in general and one D. K. Kennedy, an American Federation of Labor organizer, in particular, appearing in the Terre Haute Gazette is reproduced herewith. Kennedy claims Indianapolis as his home and recently attacked Henry G. Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, for his known hostility to labor, and declared in true labor fakir style that Democratic union men were going to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In reply Comrade Debs said:

"This man Kennedy is a professional politician in the guise of a labor organizer. He is a decoy duck to catch the labor vote. I know him and I know what I am talking about. In every campaign he is regularly in the pay of the Republican party. Upon his own ability the Republican party could not afford to pay him five cents a cord for his speeches and his interviews and the only reason he can get a price at all is that he assumes to represent the voice of organized labor. His way of making a Republican speech is to pose as a labor leader. Mr. Kennedy is one of the gentlemen who holds up his hands when there is no election on and declares that organized labor must not get mixed up in politics. He attends to that part of it himself.

"I want to ask Mr. Kennedy a few questions," said Mr. Debs, "since he is on the subject of the enemies of organized labor. What does he think of his friend President Roosevelt and his Croton Dam labor record? What does he think about his open shop policy? The open shop means the dead union. What does he think of Roosevelt turning down the miners' committee? What does he think of Roosevelt standing idly by while organized labor is unlawfully driven out of Colorado? What does Mr. Kennedy think of Senator Fairbanks, the vice presidential nominee of his party, the corporation attorney and all-around plutocrat who was a

Comrade V. Serwy, secretary of the International Bureau, Brussels, requests that delegates to the International Congress at Amsterdam notify Citizen J. F. Ankersmit, Bureau Het Volk, Geldersche Kade 117, Amsterdam, in advance as to whether they wish lodgings secured for them. At about the time the congress is held there is a general influx of visitors to Amsterdam, with the result that our delegates may have difficulty in securing suitable lodgement.

As an evidence of the famine in Manchuria foreign Socialist papers print the fact that after the authorities had buried some condemned rotten fish, the natives dug them up to appease their intolerable hunger pangs.

That a Milwaukee alderman who takes orders for coal should appear to come to the rescue of a private company that uses a good deal of coal, when the city's effort to establish a municipal lighting plant of its own, in an effort to escape from the swindling lighting service supplied the city by that certain private company, is before the council, might suggest all sorts of things to a suspicious person!

Roosevelt says ruffianism is no worse than "universal peace" developments. Now the czar will have his opinion of this land of Colorado! When the Japanese war is over and the czar calls his next Peace Conference, we may look for a snub of this country when delegates are asked for

national convention of the Catholic workingmen, urged Catholic workingmen to join the trade organizations, in divide and therefore the trade union movement interests of capitalism.

progress toward the goal of socialism, slowly, sometimes even regressing, but it has been especially tramping foot by the self-interest of the workers. We have been handed a letter written by a worker who is an old friend in another which gives some glimpse of the preparations that Labor is making to again political suicide. It shows capitalists come pretty near that they are about when they at the idea that any on their part will rob them labor vote. We select the from the letter. Read it

live in the strike district, the railroad a year, then in May. We had enough of it. They were up a few days before martial law was declared off. My partner who was giving the Citizens' the devil all the time. The came up and told him to keep that. There are plenty of in the district, but we never know. I am a radical Socialist, I went to the San Juan district last August that declared as for the purpose of helping the Creek boys, but when I saw what he had done, I lost the rank and file of organized in the Cripple Creek district. I was a Socialist ticket already in. Now they are organizing leagues all over the state for purpose than to elect the ticket, and are using the Federation of Miners should be called the Federation of Democrats, that their size. Comrade Flooten is for governor and those that are business for will not. They organized a league of three members of our. Have written to state for instructions what to do. and out spies of the capi- appear to be augmented very by that other class of for the capitalists, the men who sell their fellows the enemy on the political while meantime preaching politics in the union—that class politics. Against enemies of the workers the Federation of Miners' of appear to be struggling, as showing, taken at random the editorial of the Miners' the, the official organ of the shows:

Democratic party in the state has professed upon many its great and undying friend- labor. In order to pass judg- the friendship of the Demo- party for the class who toll, it is to examine the records of where it has been supreme powerful. In the southern states Democratic party has been the power, and we find that in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Virginia all men less than \$300 of taxable pro- have been disfranchised. In the state of Maryland, that the Democratic giant, A. P. the subject of "Uncle Samuel" before he is permitted to clothe with the ballot."

the high and world-wide honor destiny must occupy all our thoughts. Neither the load the oppressed, nor the idle dis- of the thoughtless, nor the harmless frivolity of the moment, are henceforth be- to you. You are the rock the church of the pres- to be built.

the left moral earnest- of this thought which must be to your heart in your today the hours of your leisure hours, dur- you walk, at your meetings, when you stretch your to rest on your hard is this thought which and occupy your minds they lose themselves in the program of the

Wisconsin's Republican reform governor, who is in reality merely a clever and ambitious politician who made use of some popular measures to draw to himself a sufficient support to make his immediate political desires materialize, seems to be having a pretty hard time of it to keep his political aggregation up to the mark that his game of reform demands. His administration started out under a cloud of scandal, resulting from the exposure of his Superintendent of Public Instruction's hold-up of the independent book company combine for a big fat sum. Passing over a number of smaller incidents, including the insurance company hold-up by the insurance commissioner and the attorney-general, we now come to the exposure of a shortage of several thousand dollars in the state treasury, which the governor has tried to patch up and gloss over by making the state treasurer make good the shortage and increase his bond. But the situation was doubly bad because the governor and his official family are now in a campaign for re-election, the state treasurer, insurance commissioner, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and the rest, with the stalwart Republican faction also in the field with a ticket and only too ready to make good, hot campaign material out of the La Follette administration's misdeeds and hypocrisy. So now we have the spectacle of a resignation from the La Follette state ticket on the part of the state treasurer, to be followed up by the necessary patching up. But it is hard to see why a new candidate for state treasurer should be necessary and not a new candidate for insurance commissioner and for attorney-general (one who will not take money for doing what the law requires he should do under the salary given him) and even for superintendent of public instruction!

The plight of the La Follette ticket was only to be expected. To really want to reform bad conditions is a desire that springs from innate honesty. To want to better conditions merely as a political measure is dishonest and is pretty sure to expose itself if it has time enough. The moral purpose is lacking. It is self-seeking under a cloak of disinterestedness, and if the cloak doesn't fit the man it will slip and expose him. Sooner or later the people will learn the lesson, that old party politicians are a pretty sorry bunch to trust, if there is any reform to be accomplished.



# SOCIALISM AND THE CITY. By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The story of civilization is the story of the city. Savagery and barbarism indicate those earlier days in the history of the human race, before men had learned to live together, in any permanent form, or in any certain place. When armies were but wandering hordes, without any headquarters except the tent of the chieftain, and the instruments of labor were cruder than the weapons of war, a settled abiding place was not yet felt to be a necessity.

But with the coming of slavery, and so of a master class, there came the desire for a place in which to store the extra product of the labor of the slave, and the booty of battles. Hence came the first city, and the need which brought it into existence also determined its nature and purpose. The first city was a fort, built for defense, and to be a storehouse of plunder—the Warriors' Home. Proof of this comes to us in many ways. All the great cities of antiquity were forts. Athens, Rome on her seven hills, Babylon with hanging gardens and mighty walls, Jerusalem on Palestinian cliffs, and Nineveh—long lost but for her walls and books of brick. The word municipality comes from the Latin word for wall, "municipus." The ancient name of London, "Londin," signifies "a lake fort," and the city was probably built originally in the midst of a swamp, or watery place, for better protection against invading enemies. St. Augustine, the oldest of our American cities, still shows to visitors, with pride, the ancient city wall built by the Spanish.

The City Fort was built by slaves. Within it might be found the age-long struggles of the classes, so obscured by the modern writers of history. Barbaric splendor of art and architecture, massive palace and stately temple, the tramp of liveried troops and flash of precious stones—all these were there. Music and wine and dancing, pleasure and ease and luxury, for the masters. But beneath the city-wall there covered also the trembling slave, whipped to his hovel at the close of day. The fighting man, trained from his youth to fight the battles of the king, chafed under the restrictions of the city wall and the royal palace discipline. Revolt of soldiers, and rebellion of slaves played a much larger part in those ancient days than we have been allowed to know. Spartacus was one example of the slave trained to fight, who longed for freedom for himself and his class and at length could no longer bear the torture of his humiliation. And when he rose in revolt, he took with him thousands of his fellows, and Roman nobles found that not without cost could they regain their former control over those whom they so cruelly exploited for pleasure and for gain.

But if the city fort was built by slaves, and even though it contained such antagonistic and diverse elements, it marked a step in advance for human life, and furnished conditions for the development of the later and better city life.

To the City Fort came the traveling caravans, with products of foreign soils and labor. At first with gifts for kings they came, and precious wares for noble men to buy. Then as the demand for these grew with knowledge of them, more artisans were set at work, more cloths were woven, more stones were polished, more jewels made, more weapons fashioned in the manner peculiar to the place; until at last between city and city there came to be the well known paths of commerce,

and the city fort had within it a place given up to the traffic of the merchants, and the Market City was born.

For centuries the Fort protected the Market, and was the master over all. But within the market was a power that grew and swelled until at last the master was no longer in the fort, and the soldier no longer made the law for the merchant. Slavery itself was found to be a thing outworn and too expensive far for the needs of trade, and slaves became freemen.

In the days of the Middle Ages when Feudalism was supreme, the cities did not grow as they had done before, nor as they did again, later. The castle wall sufficed to guard the treasures of the nobles, and the country was magnified over the city; because the city was likely to be made up of men who, because they lived close together, and so were able to co-operate against the power of the nobles, were likely to be troublesome for rulers.

These men of the medieval cities were free workmen, owning their own tools, selling their own products and living a life quite independent of their rulers. Moreover, because they were well organized in guilds, and were able to save money, they were also able at times when the nobles and kings were in need to secure larger freedom from the exactions of the nobility in return for loans of money, and for aid in the form of supplies for war. Thus grew up the Free Cities of Europe, of which for many years Lübeck was the greatest. They organized a great league of cities, called the Hanseatic League, and this league fought battles with kings and nobles, winning victories and exacting penalties. Their influence and favor were much sought after by the royal heads of Europe for many years, until at length kings began to learn the "tricks of trade," and to organize their own national and international commerce.

But the days were past when locations of cities were fixed by considerations of military defense alone. Amsterdam is said to have been "built upon herrings," and the meaning of the saying is very interesting as an illustration of the new power that was at work in the building of the Market City. In those days the Catholic faith was strong in many lands. Every Friday was a day to be honored by abstinence from meat, and therefore by eating fish. Accordingly, salt fish came to be an article much in demand, and those who could supply it were sure of large and lucrative trade. The mysterious herring came at that time in immense shoals through the waters bordering on the location of this new city, and so there sprang up a fishing village which grew at last into a mighty city, and came to have many and various lines of trade. But "Amsterdam was built upon herrings."

Battles were fought under barbarism, because of the wish to steal the plunder of the conquered foe. But with the coming of the merchant and the masters of the Market City, war took on a different phase and purpose. War became now, not a battle to steal, but a battle to sell. The struggle for trade became the form which the struggle for life had assumed, and thus within the Market City there grew the seed of another, a younger and more powerful organization still, and that was the modern Factory City.

For, it became plain in the struggle to sell, that it was he who could sell cheapest who would win in the battle for trade; and so the wits of men turned, not so much to the shaping of swords as to the invention of spinning wheels, and weaving looms, and engines of power to turn the

new machinery. Then came the Modern City, which has no city walls, but builds battle-ships and sets its forts afar along the coast; and which is not itself so much a market, as it is a place in which things shall be made to sell in other markets. For the Market is no longer in a city: the Market is The World. Along the distant lines of rail and trackless ocean paths, across the prairies and beyond the seas the Market stretches. It is all the civilized World. It does not haggle with screaming voice with the seller and buyer. It reads the morning paper and the Mail Order Catalogue. And it is hungry, omnivorous, wanting everything, and willing to buy, so long as it has money to buy. To feed and clothe and house and comfort those who constitute this Market is the business of the Farm and Factory. The Farm cannot be a City—at least not yet. But the Factory cannot be anything else but a City. And the great City today is little else than a Factory. It need not be a Fort. It cannot be a Market in the modern sense. It is not built for a Home. It is just a place to make things—things which must be sold somewhere else.

And so we have the history, very briefly, to be sure, of the city. It is clear at once that it has been the vantage point of progress all the while. The city has furnished the conditions for ever larger co-operation.

Man lived in the city at first because it was safer than to live outside, where prowling foes could easily attack. Then living together bred the liking for society, brought into practice new methods of enjoyment. The ancient, like the modern slave, preferred the city life, although the master and the service might be harder and the surroundings much more unhealthy; while to those whose circumstances gave them guarantee of leisure and plenty the city offered opportunity for intercourse with other minds and stimulated wit and fancy. Thus came art and literature. Printing was invented in a city. Temples adorned with paintings and statuary were found in the cities. The best men were most in demand, and found the largest appreciation, where there were the most of other men. Here was the world in miniature—here the market for everything from salt fish to genius. Here the world's problems were discussed, because here men learned to know that there was a world. The history was made, in the main. Here, in a word, men learned the benefits of association, and having learned, were unwilling to give up the blessings they had found.

The City today is the industrial social unit. It is coming to be recognized as the political social unit. As yet the State is legally the political social unit, and the battles of the people have to be fought out in the field of the state, while the city is made to depend upon the state for its liberties. But the development of machinery which is purely municipal in its uses, together with the appearance of problems in governments which are purely municipal in their origin and character, if not in their interests and effects, is compelling recognition of the necessity of giving to the city a larger autonomy in those matters in which it is itself concerned. And so, the spirit of Democracy, which in all time has found in the City its most favorable soil, is again having its way in the City, and again is compelling the city-dweller to lead in the van of the social progress of today.

The "Socialism and the City" series will run for five weeks. Don't miss a single installment!

## The International Congress.

The International Socialist and Trades Union Congress meets at Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 14 and the sessions are expected to last for at least six days. The Socialist movement of all countries will be represented, and the number of delegates will probably be over one thousand. The sessions will be held in Gebouw Concert Hall.

The representatives of the Socialists of the United States present at the Congress will be Comrades Albert Gerson, Mrs. Julia Pollock and Jacob Romm of New York, Mrs. Corinne Brown and Ald. William Johnson of Chicago, Charles Klein of New Jersey, and Nicholas Klein of Minnesota. Comrade Lee acts in the place of Comrade Ernest Untermyer who was elected by the national convention to represent the Socialist party at the Congress, but who afterwards resigned his mandate.

The Socialist party will present a report to the Congress, a sufficient number of copies having been printed by the National Headquarters for distribution among the delegates at the Congress. The report is printed in English, German and French, the work of writing and translating having been performed by Comrades M. Hillquit, Alexander Jonas and Ernest Untermyer.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents



## The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. The state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forms of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of competing capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

II. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating the working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does nothing the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict. This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Whenever and wherever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

III. The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer content to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitalist class is being supplanted by the workers in their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. Inevitably, the so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for the immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the immediate insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the end and not as the end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their strength to the service of the workers in their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry, to give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to the workers' party, and to the workers' fight with the capitalist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women with whom we are united, are ready to do and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and charging our fellow-workers to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that common freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

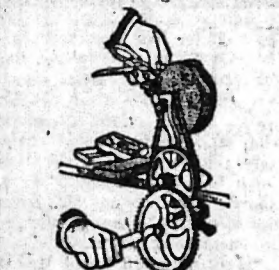
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344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

### Mr. Bryan's Position.

Friends and countrymen, let's trust him—  
Let's endeavor to elect him.  
Though he's not a man of truth—  
Though his cause is far from just;  
I have put away all rancor  
As I promised them I would,  
I am for the splendid ticket,  
Though it isn't our good.

Let us girl ourselves for battle—  
But I hope we cannot win—  
Let us pray to be successful.  
Though success would be a sin;  
Let us give the people's banner  
[unto him] to nobly bear,  
But it's dangerous to do it,  
For he isn't on the square.

Let us wave our hats for Parker,  
The poor fool of foxy Dave;  
Let us rest our hopes upon him,  
Though he's Mammon's cringing slave!  
Let us raise him up to power,  
Help to send him whooping through,  
But remember—here I warn you—  
You'll be sorry if you do.

—S. E. Kiser.

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## United Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 308 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

**OFFICERS:**

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Secy.  
 FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Cor. Secretary.  
 HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary.  
 GUSTAVE REICHERT, 515 North 1st St., Treasurer.  
 M. WEINER, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms.  
 Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

BOARD: H. J. Berner, Secy., 1515 Knollwood Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. C. Nichols, Emil Brodke, Joe Hendrickson, J. B. Kagi. Meets first and third at 7:30 p. m., at 308 Fourth St.

Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Label and fourth Mondays, at 318 State St. Building Trade Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters.

**COMMITTEES:** F. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.  
 J. B. Kagi, Chairman, 318 State St.  
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## Federated Trades Council.

Regular Meeting, Aug. 3. Delegate Feeley in the chair. Delegate Neuman vice chairman. New delegates seated from Cigarmakers, Cement Workers, Lumber Handlers, Glove Cutters, Carpenters No. 522, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Journeymen Horsehoers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Brass Molders, Stone Cutters, Carpenters No. 1447, Garment Workers, Iron Molders No. 125, Carpenters No. 188, Coopers No. 35.

To fill a vacancy on the Executive Board caused by the withdrawal of Delegate Kagi, Delegates Wall-schlaeger, Neuman, Haack, Besen-berg and Jung were nominated. They received respectively 22, 21, 16, 67, and 24 votes and Delegate E. H. Besenberg was declared elected. The ballot to fill the vacancy on the Grievance Committee, vice Kagi withdrawn, Delegates Benson, Jung, Coleman, Schweitzer, Wahl, Clark and Wolfman were nominated, Delegate Henry Jung being elected.

Executive Board Report. Announcement that John B. Lennon would be in the city on the Paul Huebner case, Aug. 16. Announcement that all plated cutlery from Wallingford, Conn., was unfair. Typographical Union No. 23 notified the board of the withdrawal of J. E. Kagi for irregularities. The Union Collar company requested the purchasing of union made collars for Labor Day. Request of State Federation of Labor that council appoint a deputy organizer, concurred in and council elected Bro. James Sheehan by acclamation. Request in the Colorado matter was filed. Matter of the Anti-Monopoly League of fakirs was referred to state board. Business Agent Weber reported that in company with the chairman of Grievance committee he had had a ses-

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 Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and  
 Game in Season.  
 211 HOWELL AVENUE.

**ADOLPH HEUMANN'S**  
 BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM,  
 402 Sycamore St., Cor. Fourth.  
 Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul  
 Passenger Depot.  
 Telephone Black 2581. Milwaukee, Wis.

**UNION BOTTLING WORKS,**  
 BLENKER & TRILLING, Proprietors.  
 Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Lemon Sour,  
 Wild Cherry Wine, Birch Beer,  
 Seltzers and Siphon Seltzer....  
 263 JACKSON STREET. Tel. 9863 Black.

**ROBERT LAMBERT,**  
 SAMPLE ROOM,  
 428 FOWLER ST., MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
 Phone White 9235.

**JOHN LUELL,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE CIGARS,**  
 536 Second Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

**MY BRANDS—Santiago de Cuba, O. L. 155**  
 Clear, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 825  
 de Cuba.

**BORCHARDT BROS.,**  
 TAILORS AND  
 FURNISHERS..  
 347-349 Grove St., Milwaukee,  
 Phone 8495 Blue.

**I ADVERTISE SMALL**  
**WHY**  
 BECAUSE I SELL CLOTHING AND  
 GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT THE  
 SMALLEST PROFIT  
 CALL AND COMPAR MY PRICES  
 WITH OTHERS  
**LUDWIG BERG, 317 3rd St.**

**WANTED:**  
 That You Help Unionism by  
 Patronizing the First Union Bakery.

**ALVIN FLEISCHER,**  
 922 FIFTH STREET, Milwaukee.

**THE KIENTH DRUG CO.**  
 Deutsche Apotheke,  
 840 MITCHELL STREET,  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
 Phone Blue 9211.

**WHERE TO EAT.**  
**LAWRENCE'S ORIGINAL**  
**30**  
**LUNCH ROOMS,**  
 OPEN ALL NIGHT.  
 Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal  
 at moderate prices.  
**CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.**  
 J. E. CAMPBELL, Manager.  
 420 East Water Street & 183 Third Street.  
 Tel. Blue 8892. SCHLITZ BEER.

**GUSTAV FRIEDRICH,**  
 ...SALOON...  
 440 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Comrades give me a call.

**The Plaim**  
**Clothing & Tailoring Co.**  
 UNION MADE  
**CLOTHING**  
 491-493 Eleventh Ave., Milwaukee.  
 GO TO  
**GEORGE RUGGABER**  
 For Reliable Union  
 Made Shoes.  
 494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

## Watches!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.  
 THE FINEST QUALITY.  
 THE LOWEST PRICES.

**August Stecher**  
 ...JEWELER...  
 Corner Third & State Streets.

**Union Made Shoes**  
 AT  
**ERNST SAUDER,**  
 Repairing Neatly Done.  
 181 Howell Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave.  
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**H. P. Hansen,**  
 Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings,  
 Shoes, Crockery, Glassware,  
 and House Furnishings.  
 548-550 POTTER AVENUE.

**PHONE BLACK 9245.**  
**AUGUST GILL,**  
 COAL, WOOD  
 & GAS COKE  
 906 WINNEBAGO STREET,  
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**RAOCLIFFE & PORTER MFG. CO.,**  
 Manufacturers and Dealers in  
 Sash, Doors, Screens, Window Frames.  
 Office and Factory:  
 59th Avenue & Mitchell Street,  
 Phone West 4115.  
 ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED  
 FOR ALL MILL WORK.

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 Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and  
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 211 HOWELL AVENUE.

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 For Reliable Union  
 Made Shoes.  
 494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

sion with the Colnik Mfg. Co., but got no results and recommended that the firm be placed on unfair list. On motion this was done and the executive board's and business agent's reports were approved. Bro. Brockhausen called up the recommendations of Pres. Gompers as to throwing the labor vote to capitalist candidates in the hope of getting labor legislation out of them, and read the letter which the State Federation had addressed to the headquarters at Washington. It was concurred in by the council. Delegate Brockhausen also announced that Atty. W. F. Thiel, in the Germania building, who gave legal assistance to the State Federation, would consent to make a series of fifteen minute talks to the council on the rights of the workers before the law. On motion it was decided to invite him to do so. The committee on Colorado mass meeting reported that owing to the inability of Pres. Moyer to come to Milwaukee, it had thought advisable to drop the plan. Approved.

In the matter of the communication from Chicago Federation of Labor asking the council to send delegates to a convention at Victor, Colo., the secretary was instructed to reply that the council sympathized with the spirit of the plan, but was unable to send a delegate. On motion it was decided to concur in request of Broom Makers to acquaint merchants with the fact that there were convict made brooms on the market. The Sheet Metal Workers called attention to fair houses handling their product. A resolution by Delegate Neuman protesting against School Director Pieplow's resolution in the School board to pay men higher salaries than women, was adopted. On motion of Delegate Rooney the recording secretary was instructed to make a new draft of the circular letter sent to unions regarding contributions to the Socialist presidential campaign fund, the objection being that the first draft was too long to be read before the average union. On rising vote the old committee was discharged.

Complaint made that the Forst-Keller was using scab bread. Referred to Grievance committee. Delegates were urged to remind their unions that union teamsters should be recognized when union men ordered coal. Complaint that Barber George Benz on Leouet street was having a house built with non-union labor. The complainants were reminded of the rule to bring in complaints in writing. Delegate Brockhausen spoke of defalcations by union treasurers and wanted a committee to devise ways to prevent such dangers to the labor movement. The matter was laid over to next meeting. Disbursements, \$94.60.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

**S. D. P. State Board Report.**

The State Executive Board met August 7th, with all members present except H. Tuttle and E. Seidel, out of town. Charters were granted to Pardeeville and Hebrew Branch 2 of Milwaukee, on condition of approval of City Central. Bills of 50 cts. for scrubbing and \$16.15 for rent, light, copies of Herald and cartage on books were allowed. It was voted that a full meeting of the Board, with attendance of non-resident members, should be held September 4. Secretary's and Treasurer's financial report will appear in next week's issue as it is omitted in this number for want of space.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

**NOTICE!**

Look at the fine lot of Sample Shoes, 500 pair, in C. M. HANSON'S Window, 990 Kinnickinnic Ave., in Bank Building.

Repairing a Specialty.

## J. Bruett & Son

Clothing,  
 Furnishings,  
 Hats, Caps,  
 Gloves, Mittens,  
 Underwear,  
 Hosiery,  
 Shirts,  
 Neckwear, Etc.

Fond du Lac Avenue,  
 Corner Lloyd and 1st Street.

## Geo. Schleiger,

MENS FURNISHER.

CORNER 12th & VILLET STREETS,  
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**THE POPULAR**  
**Geo. Schleiger,**  
 MENS FURNISHER.

CORNER 12th & VILLET STREETS,  
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

If you need a trust, why not come to us? Our business is the best, because we make them ourselves, use only good material and expert, the best, truest quality of clothing. We are well educated in the art of our craft and know exactly what true you need, whether for men, women or child. We also recommend our classic stockings, sweaters, sweaters, sweaters and all other articles in our line.

Fourth Congressional District Convention.

**CITY OF MILWAUKEE.**  
 First Ward—3 delegates.  
 Second Ward—8 delegates.  
 Third Ward—1 delegate.  
 Fourth Ward—3 delegates.  
 Fifth Ward—7 delegates.  
 Sixth Ward—9 delegates.  
 Seventh Ward—2 delegates.  
 Eighth Ward—8 delegates.  
 Ninth Ward—15 delegates.  
 Tenth Ward—15 delegates.  
 Eleventh Ward—20 delegates.  
 Twelfth Ward—11 delegates.  
 Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates.  
 Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Fifteenth Ward—7 delegates.  
 Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates.  
 Seventeenth Ward—4 delegates.  
 Eighteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Twentieth Ward—18 delegates.  
 Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates.  
 Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates.  
 Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.

**CITY OF SOUTH MILWAUKEE.**  
 Town of Greenfield—1 delegate.  
 Town of Lake—1 delegate.  
 Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates.  
 Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates.  
 Village of Cudahy—4 delegates.  
 Village of North Milwaukee—1 delegate.

**Village of West Allis—1 delegate.**

By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County.  
 H. W. Bistortius, Chairman.  
 John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary.  
 Dated August 8th, 1904.

**CALLS FOR COUNTY CONVENTION.**

The county convention of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee County, to nominate candidates for the following offices, to be voted for at the ensuing general election, viz.: County clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, district attorney, register of deeds, surveyor, and superintendent of schools, is hereby called to be held at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth Street, in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, September 3, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Before proceeding with the nomination of candidates the convention will also elect a chairman and secretary of the county committee, and a member of said committee from each ward, town or village in Milwaukee County. The apportionment of delegates to be as follows:

**CITY OF MILWAUKEE.**  
 First Ward—3 delegates.  
 Second Ward—8 delegates.  
 Third Ward—1 delegate.  
 Fourth Ward—3 delegates.  
 Fifth Ward—7 delegates.  
 Sixth Ward—9 delegates.  
 Seventh Ward—2 delegates.  
 Eighth Ward—8 delegates.  
 Ninth Ward—15 delegates.  
 Tenth Ward—15 delegates.  
 Eleventh Ward—20 delegates.  
 Twelfth Ward—11 delegates.  
 Thirteenth Ward—12 delegates.  
 Fourteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Fifteenth Ward—7 delegates.  
 Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates.  
 Seventeenth Ward—4 delegates.  
 Eighteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
 Twentieth Ward—18 delegates.  
 Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates.  
 Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates.  
 Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.

**CITY OF SOUTH MILWAUKEE.**  
 Town of Greenfield—1 delegate.  
 Town of Lake—1 delegate.  
 Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates.  
 Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates.  
 Village of Cudahy—4 delegates.  
 Village of North Milwaukee—1 delegate.

**Village of West Allis—1 delegate.**

By order of the Social-Democratic County Committee, Milwaukee County.  
 H. W. Bistortius, Chairman.  
 John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary.  
 Dated August 8th, 1904.

**CALLS FOR CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.**

A delegate convention of the Social-Democratic party of the Fourth Congressional district of Wisconsin, to nominate a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the ensuing general election, Nov. 8th, 1904, is hereby called to be held at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth Street, in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, September 3, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The apportionment of delegates to be as follows:

**Fourth Congressional District Convention.**

**CITY OF MILWAUKEE.**  
 Second Ward—8 delegates.  
 Third Ward—1 delegate.  
 Fourth Ward—3 delegates.  
 Fifth Ward—7 delegates.

## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD:**  
 CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.  
 H. W. BISTORTIUS, 515 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.  
 A. J. WITCHEL, 373 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.  
 P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.  
 T. J. MCKEIGH, 16 North Franklin Street, Janesville.

**GENERAL OFFICERS:**  
 FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.  
 FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas., 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

**Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.**

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
 The P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 The West Bend Brewing and Maltng Co. of West Bend, Wis.  
 The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of beer, soda and plummer supplies.  
 Knus & Biesner Brewing Co. of Manitowish, Wis.  
 Chas. Folschbeck Bros. Co., 122-124 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.  
 The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.

The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.  
 Pamperin & Wignersborn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.  
 The Black & Gerner Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home line stoves.  
 The Janesville Clothing Co.  
 The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay.  
 Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

The proceedings of the twelfth annual convention held at Green Bay have just been mailed. Any affiliated organization or delegate of the convention failing to receive the copies mailed them, will please notify the office of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, at 553 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

In a circular just received and signed by the local officers of the Iron Molders' Union No. 241 of New Britain, Conn., and also bearing signatures of approval of the international president of the Iron Molders' union and the president of the American Federation of Labor. Attention is called to the fact that the American Hardware Co., composed of the P. & Corbin Co. and the Russell and Ervin Co., manufacturers of locks and builders' hardware, are on the "Unfair List."

Secretary Wis. State Fed. of Labor.

## OFFICIAL CALL, SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

**COUNTY COMMITTEE.**  
**SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY.**  
 Official calls for preliminaries, caucuses and conventions in Milwaukee County.

To the Social-Democratic voters of Milwaukee County:

**STATE CONVENTION.**

A state convention of the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin having been called to convene in the city of Milwaukee, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening at Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 Fourth Street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices, the representation of the various wards, towns, villages and cities in Milwaukee County has been apportioned as follows:

**CITY OF MILWAUKEE.**  
 First Ward—2 delegates.  
 Second Ward—8 delegates.  
 Third Ward—1 delegate.  
 Fourth Ward—4 delegates.  
 Fifth Ward—6 delegates.  
 Sixth Ward—8 delegates.  
 Seventh Ward—2 delegates.



**RE-OPENS**  
**STAR**  
All Week  
**Sunday Night**  
**Weber's**  
**Dainty**  
**Duchess**  
Seats Now  
On Sale 10-20-30c

**Crosby Transportation Co.**  
**GRAND EXCURSION**  
TO  
**SHEBOYGAN**  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14th,  
STEAMER NYACK.  
FARE 50 CTS. ROUND TRIP.  
Boat leaves dock, foot W. Water St., 9 a. m.  
Refreshments served on Steamer.

**GOODRICH**  
**LINE**  
**STEAMERS**  
For Keweenaw, Algoma and Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim, Sister Bay, Marinette and Menominee, 5 a. m. Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.  
For Green Bay 9 a. m. Wednesday.  
For Racine and Washington Island 8 a. m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.  
For Mackinac Island 9 a. m. Sunday.  
Office & Docks, Foot of Sycamore St.

**Crosby Transportation Co.**  
& GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.  
Daily at 9:30 p. m. for  
GRAND HAVEN, DETROIT,  
MUSKOGEE, SPOON, SAGINAW,  
PORT HURON, SAGINAW,  
BAY CITY  
and all Eastern Points.  
Phone Main 894. City Office  
400 East Water Street.  
Docks, Foot West Water Street.

**Barry Line Daily to Chicago**  
at 8 P. M.  
Fare 75c. Excursions Monday,  
Wednesday and Friday at 8  
P. M. \$1.00 Round Trip. Good  
for 3 days.  
Office and Docks, East Water and Detroit  
Streets. Phone Main 521.

**PERE MARQUETTE**  
**LINE**  
**STEAMERS**  
Manistee, Ludington, Traverse City, Saginaw, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee and all points east. 8 p. m. daily. Telephone Main 717. Dock, 68 West Water Street.

**Goodrich Transportation Co.**  
**GOODRICH**  
**LINE**  
**STEAMERS**  
TO  
**CHICAGO**  
S. S. VIRGINIA . . . 9 A. M. Daily  
S. S. COLUMBUS, 4:30 P. M. Daily  
S. S. CITY OF RACINE, 8 P. M. Daily  
FARE:  
ONE WAY \$1.00  
ROUND TRIP \$1.50  
Tickets Good Returning Any Time  
During Season  
Office and Docks FOOT OF SYCAMORE ST.

**COUPON.**  
Cut this out and bring it to  
**THEO. SCHLE, 316 WEST**  
**WATER STREET.** You will get  
something for it.

**This Means You**  
To whom we  
now speak.  
If you want  
HONEST  
Service and no  
"quack" talk,  
into our place  
we invite you to  
walk.  
**L. SACHS,**  
418 National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

**WIRTHWEINS**  
**ICE**  
**CREAM**  
IT'S ALL CREAM.  
SOLD AT ALL  
SODA FOUNTAINS.  
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

**Strehlow & Schaap.**  
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAINTING,  
Paperhanging and Calcimining,  
STRAING AND HARD WOOD FINISHING.  
1265 Hopkins Ave. or  
3919 Walnut St., MILWAUKEE.  
Always Call For  
**THE GALLASCH**  
MUSTARD AND CATSUP.  
Known all over for their High Quality.  
Telephone Main 1285.  
3919 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Continued from Page 1.)  
**Third Assembly District.**  
Seventeenth Ward—7 delegates.  
South Milwaukee—1 delegate.  
Town of Lake—1 delegate.  
Village of Cudahy—1 delegate.  
Convention hall at Odd Fellows' hall,  
550 Potter avenue.  
**Fourth Assembly District.**  
Fifteenth Ward—7 delegates.  
Sixteenth Ward—3 delegates.  
Convention hall at 1020 Vliet street.  
**Fifth Assembly District.**  
Fifth Ward—7 delegates.  
Twelfth Ward—11 delegates.  
Convention hall at Hall No. 382  
Washington street.  
**Sixth Assembly District.**  
Third Ward—1 delegate.  
Fourth Ward—3 delegates.  
Seventh Ward—2 delegates.  
Convention hall in room 68, Cawker  
building.  
**Seventh Assembly District.**  
Greenfield—1 delegate.  
Town of Wauwatosa—4 delegates.  
Village of West Allis—1 delegate.  
Convention held at Wm. Mellers', 57th  
ave., between Greenfield and National  
aves., West Allis.  
**Eighth Assembly District.**  
Eighteenth Ward—8 delegates.  
Twenty-third Ward—8 delegates.  
Convention held at 375 First avenue.  
**Twelfth Assembly District.**  
Nineteenth Ward—10 delegates.  
Twenty-second Ward—11 delegates.  
Convention held at Eckelmann's hall,  
3109 Lisbon avenue.  
**Fifteenth Assembly District.**  
Twenty-first Ward—13 delegates.  
Town of Milwaukee—2 delegates.  
North Milwaukee—1 delegate.  
Convention held at Wagner's hall,  
1219 Buffum street.  
By order of the Social-Democratic  
County Committee, Milwaukee County.  
H. W. Bistorius, Chairman.  
John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary.  
Dated August 8th, 1904.

**CALL FOR PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.**  
The Social-Democratic preliminary  
meetings to propose names of candidates  
to be voted for at the caucus to elect  
delegates to the state county, congressional,  
senatorial and assembly conventions,  
and for candidates for members  
of assembly in wards which individually  
constitute assembly districts, are hereby  
called to be held in the respective  
wards, towns, cities and villages in Milwaukee  
county, Saturday, August 27,  
1904, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the  
places named as follows:  
**CITY OF MILWAUKEE.**  
First Ward—Schmitt's hall, 838 N.  
Water street.  
Second Ward—331 Chestnut street  
(upstairs).  
Third Ward—169 Michigan street.  
Fourth Ward—Room 68 Cawker building.  
Fifth Ward—Socialist Hall, 382  
Washington street.  
Sixth Ward—Locke's hall, 4th and  
Sherman streets.  
Seventh Ward—St. Charles Hotel, 458  
to 460 W. Water street.  
Eighth Ward—Wagner's hall, northeast  
corner Fourth ave. and Mineral street.  
Ninth Ward—1216 Cherry street  
(basement).  
Tenth Ward—Wisconsin Hall, north-  
west corner Twelfth and Lee streets.  
Eleventh Ward—Bulgrin's hall, 647  
Orchard street.  
Twelfth Ward—965 Clinton street.  
**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
**COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste  
Rieban, Deceased.  
Letters testamentary on the Estate of  
Auguste Rieban, of the City of Milwaukee,  
in said County of Milwaukee, deceased,  
having been duly granted to Missie Rieban by the Court.  
IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the  
date hereof until and including the first  
Tuesday of February A. D. 1905, be and  
the same be and shall be the time within  
which all creditors of the said Auguste  
Rieban, deceased, shall present their claims  
for examination and allowance.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all  
claims and demands of all persons against  
the said Auguste Rieban, deceased, be  
examined and adjusted before the Court,  
at its Court Room in the Court House, in the  
City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the  
regular term thereof appointed to be held  
on the first Tuesday of May 1905, and all  
creditors are hereby notified thereof.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice  
of the time and place at which said claims  
and demands will be examined and ad-  
justed as aforesaid, and the time above  
limited for said creditors to present their  
claims and demands, be given by publish-  
ing a copy of this order and notice, for  
four consecutive weeks, once in each week,  
in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a news-  
paper published in the County of Mil-  
waukee, the first publication to be within  
fifteen days from the date hereof.  
Dated this 2nd day of August 1904.  
By the Court,  
PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney of Estate.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
**COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste  
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Letters testamentary on the Estate of  
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which all creditors of the said Auguste  
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for examination and allowance.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all  
claims and demands of all persons against  
the said Auguste Rieban, deceased, be  
examined and adjusted before the Court,  
at its Court Room in the Court House, in the  
City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the  
regular term thereof appointed to be held  
on the first Tuesday of May 1905, and all  
creditors are hereby notified thereof.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice  
of the time and place at which said claims  
and demands will be examined and ad-  
justed as aforesaid, and the time above  
limited for said creditors to present their  
claims and demands, be given by publish-  
ing a copy of this order and notice, for  
four consecutive weeks, once in each week,  
in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a news-  
paper published in the County of Mil-  
waukee, the first publication to be within  
fifteen days from the date hereof.  
Dated this 2nd day of August 1904.  
By the Court,  
PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney of Estate.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
**COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste  
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the same be and shall be the time within  
which all creditors of the said Auguste  
Rieban, deceased, shall present their claims  
for examination and allowance.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all  
claims and demands of all persons against  
the said Auguste Rieban, deceased, be  
examined and adjusted before the Court,  
at its Court Room in the Court House, in the  
City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the  
regular term thereof appointed to be held  
on the first Tuesday of May 1905, and all  
creditors are hereby notified thereof.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice  
of the time and place at which said claims  
and demands will be examined and ad-  
justed as aforesaid, and the time above  
limited for said creditors to present their  
claims and demands, be given by publish-  
ing a copy of this order and notice, for  
four consecutive weeks, once in each week,  
in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a news-  
paper published in the County of Mil-  
waukee, the first publication to be within  
fifteen days from the date hereof.  
Dated this 2nd day of August 1904.  
By the Court,  
PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney of Estate.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
**COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.**  
In the Matter of the Estate of Auguste  
Rieban, Deceased.  
Letters testamentary on the Estate of  
Auguste Rieban, of the City of Milwaukee,  
in said County of Milwaukee, deceased,  
having been duly granted to Missie Rieban by the Court.  
IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the  
date hereof until and including the first  
Tuesday of February A. D. 1905, be and  
the same be and shall be the time within  
which all creditors of the said Auguste  
Rieban, deceased, shall present their claims  
for examination and allowance.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all  
claims and demands of all persons against  
the said Auguste Rieban, deceased, be  
examined and adjusted before the Court,  
at its Court Room in the Court House, in the  
City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the  
regular term thereof appointed to be held  
on the first Tuesday of May 1905, and all  
creditors are hereby notified thereof.  
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice  
of the time and place at which said claims  
and demands will be examined and ad-  
justed as aforesaid, and the time above  
limited for said creditors to present their  
claims and demands, be given by publish-  
ing a copy of this order and notice, for  
four consecutive weeks, once in each week,  
in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a news-  
paper published in the County of Mil-  
waukee, the first publication to be within  
fifteen days from the date hereof.  
Dated this 2nd day of August 1904.  
By the Court,  
PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney of Estate.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
No. 5143.  
STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR  
COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
Caroline Wolgast and Fred Wolgast,  
her husband, Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
Dina Kreiter, Ernest Kreiter, her husband,  
and Louis Griswold, Defendants.  
Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.  
By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment  
of said Superior Court, in the above en-  
titled action, which was entered and dated  
May 23, 1903, I shall expose for sale and  
sell at public auction, in the hall of the  
court house, near the south door fronting  
on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the  
City of Milwaukee, in said County, on  
Monday, the 12th day of September 1904,  
at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day,  
all the following described mortgaged pre-  
mises, or so much thereof as may be suf-  
ficient to raise the amount due to the  
plaintiffs, principal, interest and costs,  
together with the disbursements of sale  
and solicitor's fees, to-wit:  
Lots numbered one (1) and two (2), in  
Block numbered two (2), in Adams' Sub-  
division of Lots numbered thirty-four (34)  
thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36), in  
Tract numbered one (1) in Concession No. 1  
in the North Half of Quarter  
(N. E. 1/4) of Section number five (5),  
Town number seven (7) North of Range  
number twenty-two (22), East of the  
Town of Milwaukee and County of Mil-  
waukee and State of Wisconsin.  
Dated Milwaukee, July 30, 1904.  
FRED TROTTER,  
Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
No. 5143.  
STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPERIOR  
COURT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
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Tract numbered one (1) in Concession No. 1  
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Town number seven (7) North of Range  
number twenty-two (22), East of the  
Town of Milwaukee and County of Mil-  
waukee and State of Wisconsin.  
Dated Milwaukee, July 30, 1904.  
FRED TROTTER,  
Sheriff of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.  
RICHARD ELSENBER,  
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

# ATTENTION! ORGANIZED LABOR'S HOLIDAY IS NEAR!

During the year past organized labor of the country has felt called upon to make many and varied demonstra-  
tions—strikes, strikers' parades, strikers' picnics, Colorado indignation meetings, and the like. Union labor has, how-  
ever, one day in each year set apart for its own particular use, and it is a day upon which the unorganized workers  
and the public at large expect a demonstration of the force and solidarity of the organized workers. Labor Day,  
Monday, Sept. 5, is but three weeks hence.  
Comrades, brothers, sisters, has your union made proper preparations for doing its share in making the annual  
parade and picnic to be held under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council a success complete in  
every respect? You know, or at least ought to know, that not only your unorganized fellow workers, but also your  
employers and others in any way interested in the labor market, will on that day be standing on the curbstone with  
an eye to estimating the strength of the local trades union movement. With a full showing of your membership  
strength in the parade you may feel sure of meeting with at least a degree of success in the further work of organiz-  
ing your craft, and you need fear no serious losses in any controversy in which you may engage with your employers  
during the year to come.  
The general arrangements committee informs The Herald that arrangements are now practically completed for  
the day so far as lies within its power. It is now up to the various unions to do the balance. For further details  
apply at headquarters, 381 State street.  
The silver-mounted gavel block and ivory gavel last year offered as a trophy and awarded to Coopers' Union No.  
22, is again offered, as is also a cash prize of \$10 for the small unions. The trophy is in competition for unions having  
a membership of 75 and over and the cash prize for those having less than that number. The judgment and award  
will be made on the following basis:  
Percentage of members in line (invalid and those compelled to work  
excepted, unless 50 per cent or more are thus absent) ..... 40 points  
Uniform, dress or equipment ..... 20  
General conduct and precision of marching order ..... 20  
Display of craft work or label ..... 20  
Three cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively are offered for the best allegorical displays, illustrative of  
either industrial or political affairs. Here is a chance to show how much you have studied the situations that con-  
front us. There need be no great expense.  
Zabot Park, where the picnic will be held, has undergone vast improvements since last year and is today nearly  
an ideal amusement ground in the heart of a great city.  
Turn out! Fall in line! Make Labor Day for 1904 replete with success—both as a showing of strength and as  
a finance getter for the work to be done by the Council during the year to come.

One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on the north-  
west corner of Nineteenth and Walnut  
streets.  
**Tenth Ward.**  
Sixteen delegates to state convention.  
Fifteen delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Fifteen delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Fifteen delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on Tenth street,  
between Garfield avenue and Lloyd st.  
**Eleventh Ward.**  
Twenty delegates to state convention.  
Twenty delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Twenty delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Twenty delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on east side of  
Fifteenth avenue, south of Arthur st.  
**Twelfth Ward.**  
Twelve delegates to state convention.  
Eleven delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Eleven delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Eleven delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Eleven delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on west side of  
Greenbush street, midway between Mit-  
chell and Maple streets.  
**Thirteenth Ward.**  
Twelve delegates to state convention.  
Twelve delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Twelve delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Twelve delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on the east side  
of Fourth street, midway between  
Wright and Clark streets.  
**Fourteenth Ward.**  
Ten delegates to state convention.  
Ten delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Ten delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Ten delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on south side of  
Rogers street, one hundred feet south  
of Seventeenth avenue.  
**Fifteenth Ward.**  
Eight delegates to state convention.  
Seven delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Seven delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the south-  
west corner of Twenty-second street  
and Cold Spring avenue.  
**Sixteenth Ward.**  
Two delegates to state convention.  
Three delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Three delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the east side  
of Twenty-sixth street, one hundred feet  
south of Grand avenue.  
**Seventeenth Ward.**  
Six delegates to state convention.  
Seven delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Seven delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the south-  
west corner of Howell avenue and Smith  
street.  
**Eighteenth Ward.**  
Four delegates to state convention.  
Four delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Four delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Four delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Four delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the north-  
east corner of Greenwich street and  
Murray avenue.  
**Nineteenth Ward.**  
Ten delegates to state convention.  
Ten delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Ten delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Ten delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Ten delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the north-  
west corner of Twenty-four and one-  
half street and Lisbon avenue.  
**Twentieth Ward.**  
Eighteen delegates to state conven-  
tion.  
Eighteen delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Eighteen delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Eighteen delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Eighteen delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
One candidate for member of as-  
sembly.  
Caucus booth located on the east side  
of Seventeenth street, seventy-five feet  
south of Center street.  
**Twenty-first Ward.**  
Twelve delegates to state convention.  
Thirteen delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Thirteen delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Thirteen delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Thirteen delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on Third street,  
midway between Locust and Chambers  
streets.  
**Twenty-second Ward.**  
Ten delegates to state convention.  
Eleven delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Eleven delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Eleven delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Eleven delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.

**CALL FOR CAUCUSES.**  
The Social-Democratic caucuses in  
Milwaukee county for the election of  
delegates to the state, county, congres-  
sional, senatorial and assembly conven-  
tions and for the nomination of candi-  
dates for members of the assembly in  
wards which individually constitute as-  
sembly districts, are hereby called to be  
held Wednesday, August 31, 1904, as  
follows:  
**IN MILWAUKEE CITY.**  
**First Ward.**  
Two delegates to state convention.  
Three delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Three delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the east side  
of Jefferson street, one hundred feet  
south of Lyon street.  
**Second Ward.**  
Eight delegates to state convention.  
Eight delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Eight delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Eight delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Eight delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the west  
side of Tenth street, fifty feet south of  
Winnegago street.  
**Third Ward.**  
One delegate to state convention.  
One delegate to county conven-  
tion.  
One delegate to congressional con-  
vention.  
One delegate to senatorial con-  
vention.  
One delegate to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located at southwest  
corner of Huron and Jefferson streets,  
Huron street side.  
**Fourth Ward.**  
Four delegates to state convention.  
Three delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Three delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Three delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the south-  
west corner of Grand ave. and Eighth  
street.  
**Fifth Ward.**  
Six delegates to state convention.  
Seven delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Seven delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Seven delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the north  
side of Washington street, midway be-  
tween Clinton and Reed streets.  
**Sixth Ward.**  
Eight delegates to state convention.  
Nine delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Nine delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Nine delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Nine delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the north-  
west corner First and Lloyd streets.  
**Seventh Ward.**  
Two delegates to state convention.  
Two delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Two delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Two delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Two delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus located on southeast corner of  
Jefferson and Biddle streets.  
**Eighth Ward.**  
Eight delegates to state convention.  
Eight delegates to county conven-  
tion.  
Eight delegates to congressional con-  
vention.  
Eight delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Eight delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.  
Caucus booth located on the north-  
west corner of Fifth avenue and Wash-  
ington street.  
**Ninth Ward.**  
Sixteen delegates to state convention.  
Seventeen delegates to county con-  
vention.  
Seventeen delegates to congressional  
convention.  
Seventeen delegates to senatorial con-  
vention.  
Seventeen delegates to assembly conven-  
tion.

**FOR SALE.**  
\$1000 Lot, 30x120, on north side  
good neighborhood, Cottage and  
barn, will sell on easy terms.  
Owner wants to leave city.  
\$2800—30x120 on 28th Street, six  
room house, brick basement, ever-  
water and gas, \$2500 down, balance  
same as rent.  
W. A. DURN & CO.  
201 Grand Avenue, Room 9,  
Phone Main 991.

**GILBERT**  
**COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
Over Broadway and Mason St.  
MILWAUKEE  
High grade instruction and the strongest  
backing to securing employment.  
Fall term begins September 6.  
A. L. GILBERT, Principal.

**An Honest Shoe,**  
**The Union Labeled.**  
Call for them at M. PEGANDE,  
703 Muskego Avenue, Corner  
Mitchell Street, Kieth Block,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**BARRETT'S**  
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE.  
A CURRENT OF LOW PRICES

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A CURRENT OF LOW PRICES



GRAHAM & GRAHAM AT THE STAR THEATER.

and all declared closed at 8 o'clock in  
the evening.  
After the canvass of votes cast at the  
caucus the caucus officers will certify  
to the returns on blanks furnished by  
the county committee and immediately  
cause said returns, properly certified, to  
be forwarded to the county committee,  
344 Sixth street, city of Milwaukee, so  
that said committee can properly cer-  
tify the delegates elected and candidates  
nominated.  
By order of the Social-Democratic  
County Committee, Milwaukee County.  
H. W. Bistorius, Chairman.  
John Doerfler, Jr., Secretary.  
Dated August 8th, 1904.

**STAR THEATER.**  
Weber's "Dainty Duchess" Burlesquers  
are coming again. They will be the  
attraction at the STAR THEATER all  
of next week. These favorites will draw  
big crowds.  
The Milwaukee Patternmakers' association will hold a blooming  
picnic at Waukesha Beach, Satur-  
day, Aug. 13, with a game pro-  
gram and awards of prizes. Chartered  
cars will leave National Avenue  
and Reed street at 8:30 and 9  
o'clock in the morning, rain or shine.

**M. Thierbach & Co.**  
Manufacturers of and  
Dealers in  
FLAGS, BANNERS, REGALIAS, BADGES.  
Orders of Unions kindly solicited  
and promptly filled.  
267-269 West Water Street  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.  
**WM. JANDT, Tailor,**  
AND DEALER IN  
**Gents' Furnishings.**  
Union Hats at  
Modest Prices.  
705 Muskego Ave.  
Cor. Mitchell St.

**GRAND PICNIC**  
**AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL**  
ARRANGED BY THE  
FIVE LOCAL UNIONS OF THE  
**United Brewery Workers**  
of Milwaukee,  
**SUNDAY, AUGUST 14,**  
AT  
**PABST PARK.**  
ADMISSION TO PARK AND BALL 10 CENTS.  
Music by Brunckhorst's American Band.  
All Kinds of Games for Adults and Children  
provided for.

**Barrett's**  
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE.  
A CURRENT OF LOW PRICES  
This current of low prices is like the current of a high water—  
everything before it. You trace its effects to every corner of the city,  
though prices are low, our reputation for high class goods is ever firm.  
Men's \$ 7.50 Suits.....\$ 4.50  
Men's 12.00 Suits..... 7.00  
Men's 13.50 Suits..... 8.50  
Men's 15.00 Suits..... 10.00  
Men's 20.00 Suits..... 16.50  
Half price on all our Straw Hats.  
25c and 35c Men's Under-  
wear at  
50c and 75c Men's Foot-  
underwear at  
50c Men's Socks at  
all and leather goods at  
half 50c value, at  
**JOHN SCHUETZ**  
32-34 HOWELL AVENUE, Corner